

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1837.

No. 7 Vol. 52.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
Not paid before the end of 6 mos 2 00
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until arrears
are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-
fice.

ADVERTISING.
Square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1.50; three
months \$4; six months \$7.50, twelve months
\$15. Longones in proportion.

Sylvester's Message.



130 Broadway, January 2, 1837.

WE take the opportunity afforded by the
commencement of a New Year, to return
our sincere thanks to our numerous and well-tried
friends, and to the public generally, for their gen-
erous patronage during the past year; and we do
not that the good fortune which has so sig-
nally attended us heretofore, will, with the con-
tinuance of their kind favors, be more than
doubled in the year that has just dawned upon us—
and that the golden harvest will be abundant.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!!
The whole of which was PAID on demand
The Schemes for FEBRUARY, which will be
found below, are Brilliant and Attractive—and
early application is necessary to prevent disap-
pointment.

Address
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New York.

SCHEME.

20,000 dollars,
5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 dolls!
1,500 dolls! 20 of 1,000 dolls!
20 of 300 dolls! 20 of 150 dolls! 150 of
100 dolls! &c.

Ticket only Five Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of 23 Whole Tickets
will be sent for 65 Dollars—23 Packages of Shares in
proportion.

Nearly as Many Prizes as
Blanks.

14 Drawn Ballots in each 25 Tickets!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent So-
ciety of Norfolk

CLASS No. 2, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday
Feb. 25, 1837.

CAPITAL

\$30,000!!

10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls!
5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 2,500
dolls. 1,700 dolls! 2,000 dolls!
25 Prizes of 1,000 dolls! 25 of 500 dolls.
28 Prizes of 300 dolls!—200 Prizes of
200 dolls! &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tick-
ets will be sent for \$130. Packages of halves
quarters and eighths in proportion.
Delay not to send your orders to Fortunes Home.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally, that for the
better accommodation of his customers, he has re-
moved to the large Store Rooms,
No. 50, Main Street,

two doors below his old stand, where he intends
keeping constantly on hand,
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
BRITISH AND AMERICAN

Dry Goods,

which will be offered to Wholesale and Retail
Dealers, upon accommodating terms. Having
made recent arrangements, which will enable him
to receive, in addition to his regular Spring and
Fall importations, constant supplies from the lat-
est arrivals in the Eastern markets, he can there-
by assure the public, that he will be enabled to
offer at least equal inducements to any house West
of the Mountains.

HENRY BELL.

Lexington, Feb 4, 1837.—6-2m

NOTICE.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Attorney and Counsel-
lor at Law, has removed his office to the
large room on Jackson's Row, opposite the Clerk's
Office, where he can always be found.
Lexington, Feb 3, 1837.—6-4t

BACON COLLEGE,
(GEORGETOWN, KY.)

WALTER SCOTT, President of Bacon
College, will deliver his inaugural Ad-
dress on the 14th inst. The public are invited to
attend.
Feb 9, 1837.—6-4t

FRANCE.

The defeat of the French expedition
against Constantine, is one of the most
considerable military events that has oc-
curred for some time. Our readers will
be interested with the official account
published from the Paris Moniteur.

**OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXPE-
DITION TO CONSTANTINE.**
(EXTRACTS.)

BONA, Dec. 1.—I had the honor of in-
forming you, before the departure of the
expedition, how much difficulty I had in
collecting at Bona the troops and stores
which contrary winds and storms had
dispersed in all directions. While the
troops embarked suffered from being kept
so long on board, abundant rains were
falling at Bona; and the different corps
as they arrived, not being able to recov-
er themselves from the effects of their
voyage, I was obliged to have in the hos-
pitals 2,000 out of the 7,000 infantry, I
had succeeded in assembling. The weth-
er having become fine, on Nov. 12th, I
left Bona on the 13th, and set out on my
march against Constantine, with 7,000
men of all arms. On the 19th we en-
camped at Rez Oned Zenati, and, here
commenced the most cruel, unexpected,
and unparalleled hardships. We were
in the most elevated region, and during
the night, rain snow and hail fell so con-
stantly, and in such abundance, that we
were exposed to all the rigors of a win-
ter at St. Petersburg, while the ground
resembled in the eyes of old officers the
mire of Warsaw.

We were within sight of Constantine,
and yet began to despair of reaching its
walls. We, however, continued our
march on the 20th, and the army, with
the exception of the baggage and rear-
guard, reached the monument of Constantine,
where it was forced to halt. The
cold became excessive; many of the men
had their feet frozen, and many perished
in the night; for since we left
Razel Akba there was no more fuel to
be obtained. In fire, the baggage—the
horses to which were double and
triple—joined us, and we crossed,
on the 21st, the Bon Mezroug, one of the
tributary streams of the Oued Rammel,
which increased by the torrents, had
overflowed its banks. The infantry were
up to their waists in water, and
many of them would have perished, but
for the cavalry, who saved them at the
risk of their lives. Several of the draught
horses were drowned at the difficult pas-
sage. The army, however, succeeded
in reaching the opposite side of the river,
and in a few hours afterwards we were
in position under the walls of Constantine.
The baggage of the administration,
however, was left about two leagues in
the rear, fast bound in the mud, but mak-
ing every effort to join us.

Constantine is admirably situated, and
at all points, except one, is wonderfully
defended by nature. A ravine, 60 yards
wide and of an immense depth, at the
bottom of which runs the Oued Raxi-
mel, presents as a scarp and counter
scarp, a perpendicular rock, equally
unassailable by bombardment or under-
mining. The plateau of Mansoura has
communication with the town by a very
narrow bridge, terminating at a double
gateway of great strength, and well de-
fended by musketry from the surrounding
houses and gardens.

Under the circumstances in which we
were placed, I had no leisure to invest
the place regularly. I, with the troops
of General Trezel, was in occupation
of the plateau of Mansoura. I had di-
rected the brigade of the vanguard, to
take possession of the hills of the
Konditt Ata, and the Marabouts and
buying grounds opposite the gate of El
Rahia, and to blockade it without loss
of time.

It was easy at a glance to perceive that
the town to be attacked on this point, but
it was also utterly impossible to convey
the field artillery to the spot, as it was
already buried up to the naves of the
wheels on the platform of Mansours.
Colonel Fournemine was unable to effect
the transport of two eight pounders to
the other position. It was at that mo-
ment that hostilities commenced; they
were announced to us by the firing of
two 24 pounders directed against our
artillery, and by the red flag of the Arabs
which was mounted on the principal bat-
tery of the place. The Bey Achmet
had not ventured to shut himself up in
Constantine, and had confided the de-
fence of that town to his lieutenant Ben-
Hassan. As he placed no dependence
upon the inhabitants, he had introduced
into the town a garrison of between 1,200
and 1,500 Turkish Kabyles, who were
resolutely determined to defend the place.

After crossing the Oued Rammel, the
vanguard brigade advanced upon the
heights, which though defended by the
Kabyles, who issued in considerable
force from the place, were successively
carried by our troops. The latter es-
tablished their position under the guns
of the Arabs; while I disposed my artil-
lery, the fire of which I directed against
the gates of El Cantary during the whole

of the 22d. Throughout that day the
vanguard brigade also fought most gallantly
against the combined force of the
Arabs and the Turkish infantry, the latter
having made a sortie from the gate,
which we were unable to blockade, as
we had no longer 3000 men under arms.
I sent some additional horses to extricate
the lashings of the guns from the mire
in which they were imbedded, but the
task was impracticable. I then acceded
to the suggestion of the military intend-
ant, who proposed to me to send rautes
to accomplish the desired object, but
the plan could not be carried into effect,
for just as the convoy was on the point
of starting, under the escort of a half
battalion, we were apprized that a por-
tion of the 62d Regiment which had ac-
companied and protected the lashing of
the guns, seeing the impossibility of ex-
tricating them, had plundered the pro-
visions in spite of the efforts of their Co-
lonel, staved the casks of wine and Can-
dandy, and thus deprived us of a portion
of our resources.

The weather was still horrible; the
snow fell in thick flakes, and the cold
was excessive. It became necessary
for me to take the place by storm, and in
the event of ill success, to march back
with the army without further delay.
The first gate battered by the artillery
was carried and if our engineers could
only succeed in blowing up the second,
there was still a hope that we should be
able to penetrate into the town.

I now made the necessary preparations
for quartering the sappers and the com-
panies that were to follow them. The
engineers who remained behind with
part of the wagons, having arrived at
8 o'clock in the evening, I ordered Col.
Lemercier to prepare to reconnoitre the
state of the gate of El-Cantara, in order
to blow up every part of that might re-
main standing, and to force a passage
for 5 picked companies of the 59th and
63d regiments, which I placed under the
orders of my aid-de-camp, Col. De Rance.
Their instructions were but slowly exe-
cuted by the engineers, who were exhaus-
ted with fatigue, having passed 36 hours
in the mire without fire or rest. The
gate was reconnoitred only a short time
before day-break, and the engineers re-
quired the following day to make the
necessary preparations for the opera-
tion.

On the 23d, while the artillery contin-
ued to batter the town, the vanguard
brigade was vigorously attacked, but the
enemy was defeated on every point, our
cavalry cutting down a great portion of
the Bey's Turkish infantry. The Chief
d'Escadron Torigny, directed this charge
in the most brilliant manner, and through-
out the whole of the campaign gave con-
stant evidence of his courage and deter-
mined coolness. On our side we were
also attacked, and by General Trezel's
orders the Arabs were vigorously driven
back by the 59th Regiment of the Line,
which covered our head-quarters.

In the hope of diverting the attention
of the garrison, and terrifying the inhab-
itants, I ordered two simultaneous attacks
for that night—the first, against the
gate of El-Cantara, was to be under the
direction of Colonel Lemercier; the se-
cond, on the side of Kouidiat-Ati, was to
be attempted by the troops of the van-
guard. On the approach of night Gener-
al Trezel himself posted the 59th and
63d Regiments, which were to second
the engineers. Col. Lemercier ordered
his men and his material to advance un-
der the orders of Commandant Morin,
and Captains Hackett and Ruy. The
garrison immediately commenced and
kept up a brisk fire. An injudicious or-
der for the advance of the free company
of the Bougia, which was at the head of
the column, threw into disorder the sap-
pers, who had just commenced their la-
bors. Our losses were considerable, and
the men who carried the ladders were
killed or wounded. Capt. Ruy of the
engineers, had his leg and wrist shattered,
and Gen. Trezel, who exposed him-
self to the hottest of the fire to encour-
age or rally his troops, was felled to the
ground by a ball which struck him in
the neck. Colonel Lemercier insisted
upon the necessity of abandoning the at-
tack and withdrawing the troops, and
immediately gave orders to that effect.

The attack on Kouidiat-Ati was equal-
ly unfortunate, and led to the loss of se-
veral brave officers, amongst whom was
Captain Grand, of the Engineers, an of-
ficer of the highest promise, and Com-
mandant Richepanse. Lieutenant Col-
onel Duvier on this occasion gave
fresh proofs of his bravery and skill.
Lieutenant Bertrand, of the Artillery,
who was wounded, also displayed the
greatest courage and energy.

The attempts which it was incumbent
on us to make previously to our retreat
having failed, I judged it advisable to
profit by the remainder of the night to
assemble the army and to make every
preparation to march. I accordingly
sent Colonel De Rance to the vanguard
brigade to give immediate orders for
breaking up its encampment, and for its
recessing the Oued Rammel before day-
break, in order that it might take the po-

sition which I occupied. This move-
ment having been promptly and success-
fully executed, I pointed out the order in
which the different corps were to station
themselves, and the army having com-
menced its march with all the baggage
& the artillery, were encamped at Soma.

On the first day the retreat was ex-
tremely difficult, as the entire of the gar-
rison and a number of mounted Arabs
attacked us, and particularly our rear-
guard, with the most determined pre-
sistence. But the 63d Regiment and the
Battalion of the 2d Light Infantry, un-
der the commandant Changarnier, sup-
ported by the mount African Chasseurs,
repulsed every attack, occasioned much
loss to the enemy, and kept them in
check.

On the 25th we were encamped at
Oued Talaga, still repelling success-
fully the reiterated attacks of the Arabs.

On the 28th we completely succeeded
in driving Kabyles, some bands of whom
occupied the summits of the defile lead-
ing to Guelma, where we arrived early.

I have not yet been able to collect the
reports furnished by the commanders of
corps, but as soon as they shall have
reached my hands, I shall make them
a subject of a second despatch. I shall
at the same time make known to you
the number killed and wounded. To
conclude, the various corps of the expe-
dition directed their march upon Con-
stantine without having any act of hos-
tility to repress. During 15 days they
suffered under levers at Bona, which de-
tained 1,800 men in the hospitals; and
near and around Constantine they were
overwhelmed by rain, snow, hail and
mud. The loss was considerable from
the fire of the place, and the enemy when
they followed us upon Razel Akba;
whilst the Kabyles, who presented them-
selves in order to our return, had more
than 400 killed. The various corps
brought back all their artillery and amu-
nition wagons which were not broken
up; all the soldiers, whether enfeebled,
sick or wounded, were assisted or trans-
ported along; and, in short a garrison
has been established at Guelma, where
every thing necessary for another expe-
dition may be collected together previ-
ous to its being carried into execution.

I have the honor to be, Monsieur le
Ministre, your very humble and obedient
servant,
Marshal CLAUDEL,
Governor-General of the Possessions in
the North of Africa.

Marshal Clausel is said in the Paris
National to have returned to Bona with
only 1,200 out of 7,000 men. Some, it
is true, were left behind at a place called
Guelma, and are expected to return, but
the loss of the French is estimated in
some of the journals at four thousand
men. Not only the elements seem to
have conspired against the expedition
but the cowardice or incapacity of one
of the principal officers, General de Rigny.
As the army passed through an
irregular defile, where the wagons were
sinking in the mud, and the soldiers were
straggling about in confusion, a party of
400 Arabs made their appearance, and
began to fire upon them. The National
says:

"This General, a man of fashion, and
not of war, affrighted at the sight of this
destructive conflict, abandoned his po-
sition. Quitting the head of his brigade,
he advanced to the ambulance, (moving
military hospital,) crying out that the
army was being massacred; that Ach-
met was coming up with his troops, and
that it was necessary to return; observ-
ing to all who chose to listen to him that
the Marshal had proved himself incap-
able. In an instant the brigade charged
with the escort of the convoy, which
consisted of fifty wagons, a great num-
ber of mules and horses, carrying with
them 70,000 rations, and the ambulance
loaded with the sick and wounded, was
thrown into disorder. The Arabs fell
upon the convoy, massacred the men
without mercy, pillaged the wagons and
thus deprived the army of its last re-
source."

We have received several other letters
from Africa, which confirm the particu-
lars we published a few days ago respect-
ing the disastrous expedition against
Constantine. One of them contains a
calculation of the losses of the army.—
1,500 men perished in the campaign,
three fourths of whom died of cold and
hunger; 2,000 able-bodied men returned
to Bona, bringing with them a long con-
voy of between 3,000 and 3,500 sick and
wounded. The hospitals are completely
full, and fever rages in them with so
much violence that very few, it was
feared, will recover. It was reported
that General Trezel had died of his
wound.—National.

It appears no other expedition will be
undertaken against Constantine before
April. 20,000 or 25,000 men will be as-
sembled in the meanwhile at Toulon, so
as to be able to strike then a decisive
blow.—Id.

It is reported that Marshal Clausel's
resignation of the government of Algiers
will be accepted, and that the Court in-
tends to confer it on the Duke of Mort-
emart.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following copy of a correspon-
dence between President Jackson and
Santa Anna communicated by the Presi-
dent to Congress on the 19th inst. Santa
Anna being now no longer a prisoner, we
concur entirely with our Washington
correspondent, that through the influence
of the Mexican Chief, the independence
of Texas will be recognized forthwith:

[TRANSLATION]

*The President of the Mexican Republic
to the President of the United States.*

To his excellency Gen. ANDREW JACK-
SON, President of the U. States of A-
merica COLUMBUS, (IN TEXAS.) JULY 4,
1836. MUCH ESTEEMED SIR: In fulfil-
ment of the duties which patriotism and
honor impose upon a public man, I came
to this country at the head of six thou-
sand Mexicans. The chance of war,
made inevitable by circumstances, re-
duced me to the condition of a prisoner, in
which I still remain, as you may have
already learned. The disposition evinced
by General Samuel Houston, the
Commander-in-Chief of the Texian ar-
my, and by his successor, General
Thomas J. Rusk, for the termination of
the war—the decision of the President
and Cabinet of Texas in favor of a prop-
er compromise between the contending
parties, and my own conviction, produced
the convention of which I send you cop-
ies enclosed, and the orders given by
me to Gen. Filisola, my second in com-
mand, to recede from the river Brasso-
s, where he was posted, to the other side of
the river Bravo del Norte.

As there was no doubt that General
Filisola would religiously comply, as far
as concerned himself, the President and
Cabinet agreed that I should set off
for Mexico, in order to fulfil the other en-
gagements; and, with that intent, I em-
barked on board the schooner Invincible,
which was to carry me to the port of Ve-
ra Cruz. Unfortunately, however, some
indiscreet persons raised a mob, which
obliged the authorities to have me land-
ed by force, and brought back into strict
confinement. This incident has prevented
me from going to Mexico, where I should
otherwise have arrived in last month;
and in consequence of it, the Govern-
ment of that country, doubtless ignorant
of what has occurred, has withdrawn the
command of the army from General Fil-
isola, and has ordered his successor, Gen.
Urrea, to continue its operations. In obe-
dience to which order Gen. Urrea accord-
ing to the latest accounts, already at the
river Nueces. In vain have some re-
flecting and worthy men endeavored to
demonstrate the necessity of moderation,
and of my going to Mexico, according to
the convention; but the excitement of
the public mind has increased with the
return of the Mexican army to Texas.
Such is the State of things here at pres-
ent. The continuation of the war and of
its disasters is therefore inevitable, unless
the voice of reason be heard, in proper
time, for the month of some powerful in-
dividual. It appears to me that you, sir,
have it in your power to perform this
good office, by interfering in favor of the
execution of the said convention, which
shall be strictly fulfilled on my part.
When I offered to treat with this Govern-
ment, I was convinced that it was use-
less for Mexico to continue the war. I
have acquired exact information respect-
ing this country which I did not possess
four months ago. I have too much zeal
for the interest of my country to wish for
any thing which is not compatible with
them. Being always ready to sacrifice
myself for its glory and advantage, I
never should have hesitated to subject
myself to torments or death, rather than
consent to any compromise, at Mexico
could thereby have obtained the slightest
I am firmly convinced that it is proper
to terminate this question by political
negotiations: that conviction alone deter-
mined me sincerely to agree to what
has been stipulated; and in the same
spirit, I make to you this frank declara-
tion. Be pleased, sir, to favor me by a
like confidence on your part; afford me
the satisfaction of avoiding approaching
evils, and of contributing to that good
which my heart advises. Let us enter
into negotiations by which the friendship
between you and the Mexican may
be strengthened, both being amica-
bly engaged in giving being and sta-
bility to people who are desirous of
appearing in the political world, and
who under the protection of the two na-
tions, will attain the object within a
few years.

The Mexicans are magnanimous when
treated with consideration. I will clear-
ly set before them the proper and hu-
mane reasons which require noble and
frank conduct on their part, and I doubt
not they will act thus as soon as they have
been convinced.

By that I have here submitted, you
will see the sentiments which animate
me; and with which I remain your most
humble and obedient servant,
ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

*The President of the United States to the
President of the Mexican Republic.*

HERMITAGE, September 4, 1836.

To GEN. ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 4th of
July last, which has been forwarded to
me by Gen. Samuel Houston, under cov-
er of one from him, transmitted by an
express from Gen. Gaines, who is in
command of the United States forces on
the Texian frontier. The great object
of these communications appears to be
to put an end to the disasters which
necessarily attended the civil war now
raging in Texas, and asking the inter-
position of the United States in further-
ing so humane and desirable a purpose.
That any well intended effort of yours
in aid of this object should have been
defeated, is calculated to excite the re-
gret of all who justly appreciate the
blessings of peace, and who take an in-
terest in the cause which contribute to
the prosperity of Mexico in her domes-
tic as well as her foreign relations.

The Government of the U. States if
ever anxious to cultivate peace and
friendship with all nations. But if pro-
ceeds on the principle that nations have
the right to alter, amend, or change
their own Government, as the sov-
ereign power, the people may direct. In
this respect, it never interferes with the
policy of other powers, nor can it per-
mit any on the part of others with its in-
ternal policy. Consistently with this
principle, whatever we can do to restore
peace between contending nations, or
remove the cause of misunderstanding
are cheerfully at the service of those
who are willing to rely upon our good
offices as a friend or mediator.

In reference, however, to the agree-
ment which you, as the representative
of Mexico, have made with Texas, and
which invites the interposition of the U.
States, you will at once see that we are
forbidden, by the character of the com-
munications made to us through the
Mexican Minister, from considering it.
That Government has notified us that,
as long as you are a prisoner, no act of
yours will be regarded as binding by the
Mexican authorities. Under these cir-
cumstances, it will be manifest to you
that good faith to Mexico, as well as the
general principle to which I have adver-
ted, as forming the basis of our inter-
course with all foreign powers, make
it impossible for me to take any step
like that you have anticipated. If how-
ever, Mexico should signify her willing-
ness to avail herself of our good office in
bringing about the desirable result you
have described, nothing could give me
more pleasure than to devote my best
services to it.—To be instrumental in
terminating the evils of a civil war,
and in substituting in their stead the
blessings of peace, is a divine privilege.
Government, and the people of all coun-
tries, should feel it their highest happi-
ness to enjoy an opportunity of thus man-
ifesting their love of each other, and
their interest in the general principle
which apply to them all as members of
the common family of man.

Your letter and that of Gen. Houston,
Commander-in-Chief of the Texian Ar-
my, will be made the basis of an early
interview with the Mexican Minister, at
Washington. They will hasten my re-
turn to Washington, to which place I
will set out in a few days, expecting to
reach it by the 1st of October. In the
mean time, I hope Mexico and Texas,
feeling that war is the greatest of calami-
ties, will pause before another cam-
paign is undertaken, and can add in the
number of those scenes of bloodshed
which have already marked the pro-
gress of their contest, and have given so
much pain to their christian friends
throughout the world.

This is sent under cover to Gen. Hous-
ton, who will give it a safe conveyance
to you.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't
serv't
ANDREW JACKSON.

LOST OR MISLAIN.

On the evening of the 7th inst., at the College
Lot, A GOLD LEVER WATCH, with
a Patent crystal, and a gold guard chain; links
of octahedral form. This watch was by mistake
put in a green dress coat pocket, which was taken
for the owner. The person who has it, will de-
liver it at this Office, or he may hear from me at
night.
JOHN W. JONES.

Lex. Feb. 9, 1837.—6-3t.
Intelligencer insert 3t. ch. J. W. J.

ATTENTION!!

22D FEBRUARY.

THE following Companies are
herby notified and com-
manded to parade on the 22d inst.
(Wednesday), for the purpose of
celebrating the BIRTH DAY of
Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON.
The hour of parade will be at 10
o'clock, a. m., on the Public
Square.

THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER ARTIL-
LERY.—CAPT. TROTTER.
LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.
CAPT. PARKER.
LEXINGTON MECHANIC INFANTRY.
CAPT. RANDALL.
LEXINGTON RIFLE GUARDS.
ACTING CAPT. MCCONATHY.
Lexington, Feb 7, 1837.—6-4t

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

1. An act to amend the charter of the city of Lexington. Repeals certain sections of the acts of 1834 and 1836—takes from the Mayor all judicial authority, and constitutes him the chief executive officer of the city, and defines his duties. Also establishes a City Court, to be held by one Judge, who is to be appointed as other judges are, and is to receive a salary of \$500 per annum, payable out of the State Treasury, and makes other regulations concerning the management of the officers of the city.

2. An act to enlarge the constable's district of the town of Monticello.

3. An act to enlarge the constable's district for Columbia.

4. An act for the benefit of Sarah Ann and Henry Stemmons.

5. An act to authorize the county court of Garrard to sell the poor house in said county. Authorizes the county court to sell and appropriate the proceeds either to the purchase of a more eligible site for a poor house, or to lessening the county levy.

6. An act to change the place of voting in the Dennis precinct in Washington county—to the house of William South-orland.

7. An act to legalize a subscription of stock by the county court of Fayette in certain turnpike road companies.

8. An act authorizing a majority of the proportions of the Surplus Revenue to be deposited in the state. Directs the State Treasurer to receive the proportions, and execute certificates of deposit with the obligations required by the act of Congress. And when the Surplus Revenue is received, the same to be passed to the credit of the Deposit Banks of this State.

10. An act to reduce the number of Justices of the Peace for Rockcastle county. Prohibits the county court from filling any vacancies that may occur until the number of justices be reduced to eleven, which number is not to be thereafter increased.

11. An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Clay. Precinct to be at the house of David V. Walker; on the Red Bird.

12. An act for the benefit of Eliza Bruce. Divorces her from her husband James B. Bruce, and restores her to her maiden name of Eliza Armstrong.

13. An act for the benefit of James J. and Mary McHahon. Dissolves the matrimonial bonds between them, and restores her to her name of Mary Williams.

14. An act for the benefit of Richard S. Jordan. Divorces him from Catharine Jordan.

15. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Madison county. Requires him at present to pay into the Treasury the sum of \$2000, in part of the Revenue of said county collected for 1836, and the remainder in equal instalments of \$1000 every sixty days, and allows him until the 1st of July, 1837, to return his delinquent lists for 1835 and 1836.

16. An act for the benefit of Webber Lacey. Changes the name to that of Morrow Harrison.

17. An act to change the place of voting in the Shippingsport district, in Jefferson county. To be changed to the house of Joseph V. Corro, in Portland, and to be hereafter known as the Portland precinct.

18. An act to incorporate the Lincoln county steam mill company.

19. An act to abolish the election precinct at McGee's mill, in Spencer county.

20. An act for the benefit of Olivia W. Smith. Legitimizes her as the child of William B. Smith.

21. An act to amend the act approved January 1836, entitled, an act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Nelson C. Johnson, deceased. Allows nine months from the passage of this act for the completion of the provisions of the act of 1836.

22. An act further regulating the duties of the Trustees of the town of Brownboro.

23. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Todd county. Gives him until the first day of March next to pay the balance of the revenue collected for 1833.

24. An act to allow an additional justice of the peace and constable for Graves county.

25. An act to establish an election precinct in Jefferson county. Defines the boundaries of the precinct, and directs the elections to be held in the house owned by Thomas Overstreet, near the mouth of Harrod's creek.

26. An act giving further time to the holders of Kentucky Land office warrants to return their plats and certificates. Extends the time to two years from the 5th of December, 1836.

27. An act for the benefit of Agnes M. Rouse. Divorces her from her husband Lewis B. Rouse.

28. An act to amend the tobacco inspection law. Inspectors are not to inspect any tobacco in the warehouses without the express order of the owner, and are, at the request of the owner, upon inspection, to class the tobacco according to the 1st section of 1820 for classing tobacco.

29. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bath county. Allows him until the 1st day of February to return his delinquent list of revenue for 1836.

30. An act for the benefit of William Sullivan. Divorces him from Hetty Sullivan.

31. An act allowing the Sheriffs of this commonwealth further time to pro-

duce their quotas, to the county court previous to renewing their bonds. Extends the time until the March or April county courts of their respective counties.

32. An act for the purpose of increasing the number of Trustees of the Brandenburg Academy, and for other purposes. Increases the number—also changes the names of the Robertson Academy in Columbia to that of Columbia College, and makes other regulations respecting the same.

33. An act to amend the law prescribing the mode of choosing Electors to vote for President and Vice President. Authorizes the electors to fill any vacancies which may occur from electors failing to attend, from sickness or other causes, by two o'clock of the evening of the day appointed for the meeting of said electors.

34. An act allowing the President of the Board of Internal Improvement to borrow money. An amount equal to \$100,000 at 6 per cent. from either the banks of Kentucky—the Northern Bank or the Banks of Louisville—to be replaced out of the fund arising from the sale of the State Scrip, so soon as the same shall have been sold.

35. An act authorizing the executor, of William H. Pepper, deceased, to sell a slave.

36. An act to protect the actual settlers west of the Tennessee river. Prohibits any person previous to the 25th of September, 1837, any quarter section or fraction of land which has been settled or improved by any actual settler in the land district, and shall reside thereon at the passage of this act.—Provision. No occupant or settler shall be protected in more than two quarter sections, one or both which must cover his improvement.

37. An act to change the place of holding elections in the South of Henderson county. Changed from the house of Isham Sellers to that of Wm Sutton.

38. An act to change the place of voting in the upper election precinct in the county of Adair. Changes from the Casey's creek to the house of Warner W. Williams in Neatsville.

39. An act to allow additional precincts in Caldwell and Hickman counties. The precinct in Caldwell to be held at the house of William Roach. In Hickman, at the house of Tuner M. Horn.

40. An act of relief of the Sheriff of Ohio county. Allows him until 15th June 1837, to settle with the Auditor—with conditions annexed.

41. An act for the benefit of Margaret Hopkins. Divorces her from John W. Hopkins.

42. An act to change the place of voting in an election precinct in Muhlenburg county. Changes it from the house of Benjamin Donoho to that of Charles M. Barker.

43. An act to extend the January term to the General Court, and for other purposes. Extends the term to 24 judicial days provided, however, the court may adjourn over for any number of days which the business of the court will permit without producing an end to the term, and it is further enacted, that no motion on the part of the Commonwealth against sheriffs, clerks or other public officers, shall be made until the 15th day of said term, at which time the court shall adjudicate upon the same as though the said motions had been heard upon the third day of the term.

44. An act establishing precincts in the counties of Union and Butler. Defines their boundaries, and directs the elections to be held at the house of James M. Higgins in Union, and at the house of John Rincars in Butler.

45. An act to change the place of voting in the Hudsonville precinct in Breckenridge county, Changes it from the house of Joseph Hudson to the storehouse of J. Jennings.

46. An act to amend the act incorporating the Burlington turnpike road company. Authorizes any two of the commissioners named in the original act, to open subscription books on the first Monday in March next, or at any other time; and keep the same open as provided in the 2nd section of said act. Locates the road so as to pass through the town of Union in Boone county.

47. act for the benefit of Emily E. Jones. Divorces her from William Jones.

48. An act for the benefit of the administrator and heirs of Fielding Coffey deceased. Allows them to file a bill in the Russell circuit court, and directs what proceedings are to be had thereon.

49. An act to regulate the guaging of spirituous liquors in this Commonwealth. Prohibits the gaugers or inspectors from dealing or trafficking in spirituous liquors which their duties may require them to gauge, under a penalty of \$100 for every offence, and forfeiture of his office.

50. An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Lewis, and for other purposes. Establishes a precinct at the house of — Stages, sr; and directs the place of voting in the Kinnuck precinct to be at the house of William Heath.

51. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Todd county. Gives him until the first day of March next to pay the balance of the revenue collected for 1833.

52. An act to allow an additional justice of the peace and constable for Graves county.

53. An act to establish an election precinct in Jefferson county. Defines the boundaries of the precinct, and directs the elections to be held in the house owned by Thomas Overstreet, near the mouth of Harrod's creek.

54. An act giving further time to the holders of Kentucky Land office warrants to return their plats and certificates. Extends the time to two years from the 5th of December, 1836.

55. An act for the benefit of Agnes M. Rouse. Divorces her from her husband Lewis B. Rouse.

56. An act to amend the tobacco inspection law. Inspectors are not to inspect any tobacco in the warehouses without the express order of the owner, and are, at the request of the owner, upon inspection, to class the tobacco according to the 1st section of 1820 for classing tobacco.

57. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bath county. Allows him until the 1st day of February to return his delinquent list of revenue for 1836.

58. An act for the benefit of William Sullivan. Divorces him from Hetty Sullivan.

59. An act allowing the Sheriffs of this commonwealth further time to pro-

Unrivalled Attraction.



30,000 Dollars-net!
2 Prizes of 30,000 Dollars!
1 " 25,000 Dollars!
4 " 20,000 Dollars!

All to be drawn in the month of March!

WE have never before had the opportunity of laying before our patrons and correspondents so many BRILLIANT CAPITALS in any one month as are now offered to the public, to be drawn in the month of March—and we would particularly refer to the Schemes of the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, as worthy of special attention. To ensure a supply, and prevent disappointment, lose no time in addressing your orders to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway New-York.

30,000 dollars,

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
Class 1. For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday March 4, 1837.

CAPITALS.

25,000 dollars! 8,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars!

3,080 dollars! 2 of 2,500 dollars!—2

of 2,000 dollars! 2 of 1,500 dollars!

20 of 1,000 dollars! 20 of

500 dollars! 20 of 400

dollars! 50 of 200

dollars!—56 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets only 8 Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 22 Whole Tickets will be sent for 100 Dollars—Packages of halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

CAPITAL.

30,000 dollars!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 2

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Saturday, March 11, 1837.

CAPITALS.

30,000 dollars!

10,000 dollars! 7,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars!

4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 25 prizes of

1,000 dollars! 50 of 500 dollars!

50 of 200 dollars! 88 of 100 dollars!

63 of 100 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$130. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 4, for 1837.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Wednesday, March 15, 1837.

SCHEME.

20,000 DOLLARS

5,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,000 dollars!

1,640 dollars! 20 of 1,000 dollars! 20

of 300 dollars! 20 of 150 dollars!

155 of 100 dollars! &c. &c.

Ticket only Five Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 22 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$65. Packages of shares in proportion.

BRILLIANT!

50 Prizes of 1000 dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class C.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D C March 18, 1837

RICH & SPLENDID SCHEME.

\$58,823!

15,000 dollars!—10,000!—5,000 dollars!

3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—1,816

dollars!—50 of 1,000 dollars! 50 of

500 dollars! 50 of 300 dollars! 63 of 250 dollars!

63 of 100 dollars! &c.

Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme, may be had for \$140. Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

GRAND SCHEME!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

Class No. 3, for 1837,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, March 25, 1837.

CAPITALS.

35,294 Dollars!!

\$11,764! \$6,000! \$5,000!

3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars! 2,361 dollars!

50 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS!

50 of 250 dollars! 50 of 200 dollars! 63 of

150 dollars! &c.

Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

7-14

[BY AUTHORITY]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 3.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers of the mint of the U. S. shall be a director, a treasurer, an assayer, a melter and refiner, a chief coiner, and an engraver to be appointed by the President of the United States and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the respective duties of the officers of the mint shall be as follows:

First. The directors shall have the control and management of the mint, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed therein, and the general regulation and supervision of the business of the several branches. And in the month of January of every year he shall make report to the President of the United States of the operations of the mint and its branches for the year preceding. Also to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as said Secretary shall require, setting forth all the operations of the mint subsequent to the last report made upon the subject.

Second. The Treasurer shall receive, and safely keep all moneys which shall be for the use and support of the mint; shall keep all current accounts of the mint, and pay all moneys due by the mint, or warrants from the director. He shall receive all bullion brought to the mint for coinage; shall be the keeper of all bullion and coin in the hands of the officers, and shall, on warrants from the director, deliver all coins struck at the mint to the person to whom they shall be legally payable. And he shall keep regular and faithful accounts of all the transactions of the mint, in bullion and coins, both with the officers of the mint and the depositors; and shall present, quarterly, to the Treasury Department of the United States, according to such forms as shall be prescribed by that department, an account of the receipts and disbursement of the mint, for the purpose of being audited and settled.

Third. The assayer shall carefully assay all metals used in coinage, whenever such assays are required in the operations of the mint; and he shall also make assays of coins whenever instructed to do so by the director.

Fourth. The melter and refiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form ingots of standard silver or gold, suitable for the chief coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose.

Fifth. The chief coiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form coins, conformable in all respects to the law, from the standard silver and gold ingots and the copper planchets, legally delivered to him for that purpose.

Sixth. The engraver shall prepare and engrave, with the legal devices and inscriptions, all the dies used in the coinage of the mint and its branches.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the directors shall apply with the approbation of the President, assistants to the assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, and clerks for the director and treasurer, whenever on representation made by the director to the President, it shall be the opinion of the President, that such assistants or clerks are necessary. And it shall be the duty of the assistants to aid their principals in the execution of their respective offices, and of the clerks, to perform such duties as shall be prescribed for them by the directors.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer of the mint shall be temporarily absent on account of sickness, or any other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the director, with the assent of said officer, to appoint some person attached to the mint, to act in the place of such officer, during his absence, and that the director shall employ such workmen and servants in the mint, as he shall from time to time find necessary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every officer, assistant, and clerk of the mint, shall be before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States or judge of the superior court, or any court of record, of any State, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the following officers of the mint, before entering upon the execution for their respective offices, shall become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum hereinafter mentioned, with condition, that the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of their offices, viz: The treasurer in the sum of ten thousand dollars; the assayer in the sum of five thousand dollars; the melter and refiner in the sum of ten thousand dollars; and the chief coiner in the sum of ten thousand dollars. And that similar bonds may also be required of the assistants and clerks, in such sums as the director shall determine, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the officers of the mint, the following salaries per annum: To the director for his services, including travelling expenses, incurred in visiting the different branches, and all other charges whatever, three thousand five hundred dollars; to the treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, each, two thousand dollars; to the assistants and clerks, such annual salaries, shall be allowed as the director may determine, with the approbation of the President. That no assistant shall not receive more than fifteen hundred dollars; and that a clerk shall not receive more than twelve hundred dollars; to the workmen and servants shall be allowed such wages, to be determined by the director, as may be customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations; and that the salaries provided for in this section, shall be payable in quarterly instalments.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be, of the weight of one hundred and twenty grains, and of the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper; and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That of the silver coins, the dollar shall be of the weight of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains; the half dollar of the weight of two hundred and six and one-fourth grains; the quarter dollar of the weight of one hundred and three and one-eighth grains; the dime, or tenth part of a dollar, of the weight of forty and a quarter grains; and the half dime, or twentieth part of a dollar, of the weight of twenty grains, and five-eighths of a grain. And the dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes, shall be legal tenders of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That of the gold coins, the weight of the eagle shall be two hundred and fifty-eight grains; that of the half eagle one hundred and twenty-nine grains; and that of the quarter eagle sixty-four and one-half grains. And that for all sums whatever, the eagle shall be a legal tender of payment for ten dollars; the half eagle for five dollars; and the quarter eagle for two and a half dollars.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the silver coins heretofore issued at the mint of the United States, and the gold coins since the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall continue to be legal tenders of payment for their nominal values on the same terms as if they were of the coinage provided for by this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That of the copper coins the weight of one cent shall be one hundred and eighty-eight grains, and the weight of the half cent eighty-four grains. And the cent shall be a dollar of the value of one hundredth part of a dollar, and the half cent of the value of one two-hundredth part of a dollar.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That upon the coins struck at the mint there shall be the

allowing devices and legends; upon one side of each of said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word LIBERTY, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins, there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription United States of America, and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the reverse of the dime and half dime, cent and half cent, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That gold and silver bullion brought to the mint for coinage, shall be received and coined, by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositor; Provided, That it shall be lawful to refuse, at the mint, any deposit of less value than two hundred dollars, and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint: And provided also, That when gold and silver are combined, if either of these metals be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for the value of such metal.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That when bullion is brought to the mint for coinage, it shall be weighed by the treasurer, in the presence of the depositor, when practicable, and a receipt given which shall state the description and weight of the bullion: Provided, That when the bullion is in such a state as to require melting before its value can be ascertained, the weight after melting shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That from every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage, the treasurer shall deliver to the assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed; but all such bullion remaining from the operations of the assay shall be returned to the treasurer by the assayer.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the assayer shall report to the treasurer the quality or standard of the bullion assayed by him; and he shall also communicate to the treasurer such information as will enable him to estimate the amount of the charges hereinafter provided for, to be made to the depositor, for the expenses of converting the bullion into standard metal fit for coinage.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the only subjects of charge by the mint to the depositor, shall be the following: For refining when the bullion is below standard; for toughening when metals are contained in it, which render it unfit for coinage; for copper used for alloy when the bullion is above standard; for silver introduced into the alloy of gold; and for separating the gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion; and that the rate of these charges shall be fixed, from time to time, by the director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as not to exceed in their judgment, the actual expense to the mint of the materials and labour employed in each of the cases aforementioned; and that the amount received from these charges shall be accounted for, and appropriated for defraying the contingent expenses of the mint.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That from the report of the assayer, and the weight of the bullion, the treasurer shall estimate the whole value of each deposit, and also the amount of the charges or deductions, of any kind, which he shall give a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he shall also give, at the same time, under his hand, a certificate of the net amount of the deposit, to be paid in coins of the same species of bullion as that deposited.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That parcels of bullion shall be, from time to time, transferred by the treasurer to the melter and refiner; that a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and that the bullion thus placed in the hands of the melter and refiner shall be subjected to several processes which may be necessary to form it into ingots of the legal standard, and of a quality suitable for coinage.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the ingots thus prepared shall be assayed by the assayer, and if they prove to be within the limits allowed for deviation from the Standard, they shall be transferred by the melter and refiner to the treasurer, accompanied by the assayer's certificate of their fineness; and that a careful record of the transfer shall be kept by the treasurer of the United States.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That no ingot of gold shall be used for coinage of which the quality differs more than two thousandths from the legal standard; and that no ingots of silver shall be used for coinage of which the quality differs more than three thousandths from the legal standard.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That in the treasurer's account with the melter and refiner, the melter and refiner shall be debited with the standard weight of all the bullion placed in his hands, that is to say, with the weight of metal of legal standard fineness which it will make; and that he shall be credited by the standard weight of all the ingots delivered by him to the treasurer, and that once at least in every year, at such time as the director shall appoint, the melter and refiner shall deliver up to the treasurer all the bullion in his possession in order that his accounts may be settled up to that time; and in this settlement, he shall be entitled to a credit for the difference between the whole amount of bullion delivered to him and received from him, since the last settlement, as an allowance for necessary waste: Provided, That this allowance shall not exceed two thousandths of the whole amount of gold and silver bullion, respectively, that had been delivered to him by the treasurer.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer shall, from time to time, deliver over to the chief coiner, ingots for the purpose of coinage; that he shall keep a faithful record of these transfers, noting the weight and description of the ingots; and that the ingots thus placed in the hands of the chief coiner shall be assayed through the several processes necessary to make from them coins, in all respects, conformable to law.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1837.

"All the Decency."—By Mr. Wise's resolution, for the appointment of the committee of investigation, that committee was empowered to send for persons and papers. Under that authority, Mr. Whitney was brought before it as a witness, and was entitled to its protection—yet the reader will see by Whitney's account, how he was treated by the Hectoring Peyton and Wise. Some of the Whig prints state that Whitney became pale, and trembled under the attack of Peyton; yet this same pale trembler, has been the theme of abuse by most of our gasconading, brave Whig Editors. It reminds one of the fellow who was in search of some little old man, whom he could whip without danger.

We have to return our thanks to Mr. JOHN R. CLEARY, for a cask of PALE ALE, with which we were presented last week. Although we profess to be pretty good politicians—to understand not only the objects of the *ins* and the *outs*, but to have a tolerably distinct knowledge of the intended design of each particular prominent public character; yet if we know any one thing better than all others, it is the quality of ALE and we now pronounce, without fear of contradiction, by competent judges, that the sample sent us, is only to be *equalled*, by the Burton ale. It is manufactured at the Brewery of Messrs. CLARY & RAN, in Lexington,—and let those who doubt our judgment, try for themselves.

22D OF FEBRUARY.

At a meeting of the Committees of the Medical, Law and Whig Societies, to determine on the order of Procession and Exercises for the 22d of February, inst., it was,

Resolved, That the members of the different Societies named above, will meet half after 9 o'clock, A. M., on the Public Square, where they will be arranged in the following order:—

1. The Military.
2. City Council.
3. Judge and Mayor of the City.
4. Members of the Bar.
5. Physicians.
6. Medical Society.
7. Whig Society.
8. Law Society.
9. Professors of the Medical Department.
10. Professors of Law in Transylvania University.
11. Faculty of Morrison College.
12. Trustees of Transylvania University.

Citizens and Strangers generally invited to attend.

After they shall have reached the Chapel of Morrison College, the following order of exercises will be observed:—

1. Prayer, by President Coit.
2. Music.
3. Oration, by Professor Vandell.
4. Music, Solo, by P. T. Johnson.
5. Oration, by G. W. Dunlap.
6. Music.
7. Oration, by G. Waters.
8. Music.
9. Benediction.

Geo. R. Trotter, Sec'y.
Observer and Intelligencer, copy.

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) Jan. 20.

Alarm in the Creek Nation.—Intelligence has just been received in our city, that the Indian warriors, who were encamped about twenty-five miles from this place under charge of Lieut. Sloan, broke loose yesterday morning, and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition &c. Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war.—Herald.

Important Intelligence.—Great Bank Failure in Manchester (England).—A gentleman of this city has just placed in our hands a letter from his correspondent in Manchester, England, dated Dec. 24th, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:—One of the largest Banks in England, having its head at Manchester, has just stopped payment. Their liabilities are over £1,500,000—say about \$7,000,000. Manchester will be all in an uproar to-morrow, when it is known, and half the merchants in the country will be ruined. The New York fire was nothing to what this will be, and you have the first intelligence.—Transcript.

We have received a long letter from a friend in Manchester giving a full account of the above affair, and all causes which led to it. In the Northern and Central Bank that has failed with its forty branches and agencies, its 1200 shareholders are liable on all its debts. We shall publish the letter in our next.—Boston Post.

TEXAS FINANCES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday states that a gentleman, recently from New Orleans, declared on Friday to a merchant of Philadelphia that he was in a well known great commercial house in New Orleans, at the time a draft was presented by a respectable looking man in the military undress of an officer. The applicant in-

quired of the chief of the firm—whether the draft was good? The merchant replied in the affirmative, and accepted it accordingly. After the military gentleman had gone out, the acceptor told the informant of the Inquirer that it was a draft from General Santa Anna in favor of Texas—for five hundred thousand dollars!

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee of the 20 inst. gives us a few items of Mexican news not before published in this city, although the dates are no later.

The Government had taken measures for the relief (not liberation) of the Mexican prisoners in Texas; an appropriation of \$4,000 per month have been made for the purpose. Our readers will remember information brought from Velasco, some weeks ago, that these unhappy prisoners were suffering dreadfully from want and sickness.

The so-called conspiracy at Tampico is asserted to have been gotten up by the Governor, Pineda, partly as a pretext for arresting certain wealthy citizens and extracting money from them, and partly to cover some extensive smuggling transactions, in which the said Governor was interested.

The conduct of Senor Gorostiza, in breaking off his diplomatic relation with the Government of the U. States, was lauded to the echo by the ministerial papers. Nevertheless, the Diario (official) expressed its doubts whether any incivilities had been offered to the Senor at Washington, and declared its inability to discover any cause or probability of a war between the two countries.

From the Texas Telegraph.

PROCLAMATION.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

WHEREAS, the late government "ad-interim" of the Republic aforesaid, have, at various times, and to diverse individuals issued and granted commissions for "letters of marque and reprisal," and whereas, similar commissions have also been issued by the present government as a means of temporary defence, which from the increase of our national marine has now become inexpedient; and believing that it is not only the duty but the policy of all civilized governments to discontinue every species of warfare which is manifestly calculated for mere private plunder, and not for the attainment of a nation's glory or an honorable peace; and believing that the system of "privateering" is a warfare of that description, and keeping in view the example of the United States, of the North and Great Britain, the most enlightened and civilized nations of the earth—

Therefore I, Samuel Houston, President of the Republic aforesaid, by the authority in me vested, do hereby ordain and declare all such "letters of marque and reprisal," and all commissions and authorities touching the same, to be and the same are hereby suspended; and all persons holding and having received such "letters of marque and reprisal," or any commission or authority touching the same, are hereby commanded and required to return the same, and report themselves within forty days from the date, to the Secretary of the Navy of the Republic.

Done at Columbia, this sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and in the year of the Republic the first.

SAMUEL HOUSTON.

S. FISHER, Secretary of the Navy, Dec. 17, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Columbia, Dec. 19, 1836.

GENERAL ORDERS.

From information received at the department, it appears that many persons in the Republic, and also in the United States of America, are wearing the uniform and military badge of the army and navy of Texas, without the warrant or a commission from the Government, and have by their licentious and unprincipled conduct, and many impositions practised upon the friends of Texas abroad, reflected disgrace on the country and service, which they pretend to represent.

It therefore becomes my duty to pronounce all such persons, acting without authority from this department, or by order of the President of this Republic, traitors and it is hoped they will be treated as such.

No person within the limits of Texas or of any friendly power, shall wear the insignia of any officer of the Texian service, without a special order or permission to that effect, from this or the Naval Department of this government.

By order of the President.

(SIGNED.) S. FISHER,

Acting Secretary of War.

The thermometer, at Chicago, on the 21st of December, was at fifteen degrees below zero.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Finding that misrepresentations have been spread abroad respecting a scene which occurred on Wednesday night last at the Capital, in the room of the select committee of which Hon. Mr. Garland is chairman, I deem it a duty alike due to myself and the public, to lay before it a correct statement of the occurrence.

On that day, after my protest had been read by the committee, received, and ordered to be placed on the journal, Mr. Peyton commenced propounding interrogatories to me; some of which I answered, and some I declined answering.

The following was the fifteenth interrogatory propounded by him: "Did you receive any letter of recommendation from R. B. Taney, or did he in any manner countenance you in applying for the agency contemplated, or did he positively refuse to receive or countenance you in that capacity while he was at the head of the Treasury Department?"

To the interrogatory I gave the following answer: "I decline answering this interrogatory; more particularly as the individual propounding it has assured positively and publicly that the substance of the latter of it is true, beginning with, 'or did, &c.' therefore; being the party accused, I am not a proper witness. I think in justice, that the individual who has made the allegation should be called to produce his proof."

This was handed to the chairman, who read it to the committee, upon which Mr. Peyton, in a most violent and passionate manner, sprang from his seat and exclaimed "The damned infernal scoundrel should not insult him there; that Constitution or no Constitution, he (as I understood him to say,) would have the life of the damned villain; at the same time advancing and thrusting his hand into his bosom, under his waistcoat, as I supposed for the purpose of drawing forth some concealed weapon. Expecting an assault, I put myself in a posture of defence. Before he had got forward to me, and before he had drawn his hand from his bosom, Mr. Wise sprang before him, and pushed him back, saying, 'Don't, Peyton; the damned scoundrel is not worth minding.' I immediately took my seat, when both Mr. Wise and Mr. Peyton, commenced the most violent abuse of me, the latter calling me 'a damned plunderer' and 'a damned dog,' when I rose and said, 'Mr. Chairman, I claim the protection of the committee while I am before it.' When Mr. Peyton, addressing himself to me said: 'You shan't speak, God damn you, hold your tongue,' and when I had seated myself, still keeping my eye upon him, he said 'God damn you take your eyes off me; you shan't look at me,' and after this he rose, and with Mr. Wise advanced towards me; the latter with his hand in his pocket, and stood before me for a minute or more, as if supposing that they could intimidate me by united frowns. Soon after this, and when quitted had prevailed I was requested by the chairman to retire, which I did. Some time after, when I was requested to return to the room, I was informed by the chairman that the committee had resolved, that the answer which I had given to the interrogatory should be returned, as containing something disrespectful to a member of the committee; and that the interrogatory which he held in his hand should be propounded; when I said in substance, (I may not use the precise words) 'That, if I had done any thing, which the majority of the committee considered improper, I certainly regretted it.' The interrogation which the chairman alluded to was then propounded which was as follows: 'Did you or not apply to the Secretary of the Treasury to be appointed, either before or after the removal of the deposits at the bank of the department, or of the deposit banks, selected or to be selected?'

The foregoing is nearly, if not an exact account, of what transpired.

When it is recollected that on the 5th inst., in a card, published in the Globe, I challenged Mr. Peyton to address a single article of proof to sustain the assertion, I found it reported he had made, as well as declared it false, that "in consequence of the character of the agent alluded to, Mr. Taney, the former Secretary of the Treasury, would not recommend him as an agent of the deposit banks," I will leave it to the public to decide, who was the aggressor on the evening alluded to, Mr. Peyton, for propounding the interrogatory he did or myself, for giving the answer which I did to it.

It is for the House of Representatives to decide, whether it shall be tolerated, that any individual called before them as a witness, or before a committee appointed by that honorable body, and acting under its authority, shall be subject to treatment similar to that I have received, and of which I complain, without having it redressed.

To a discerning and enlightened public I trust the decision, who her the course which I pursued during the unpleasant affair which I have detailed, was the respectful and proper one, or whether a more proper one would have been such as might have led to a scene of greater confusion, and to still more unpleasant, and possibly, to calamitous consequences.

Respectfully,

The public's humble servant,
R. M. WHITNEY.

Monday, Jan. 30, 1837.

The Editor of the Gazette will confer a favor upon the Managers of the Orphan Society, by publishing in his next paper the accompanying notice.

Very respectfully yours,
MARIA C. GRATZ, Sec'y

The Managers of the Society acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, and return thanks to those who rendered this liberal assistance.

From the Catholic church they received of the Rev Mr. Abel, \$39 03

McChord's church, by the Rev Mr. Davidson, 29 00

Episcopal church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith, 31 31

First Presbyterian church, by Rev Mr. Hall, 83 47

Baptist church, by the Rev Mr. Noel, 21 60

From the "Wandering Piper,"

handed over by the Mayor of the city, to the Treasurer, 56 00

\$256 90.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

It is amusing to behold the odd contortions and grimaces of the opposition editors, since the passage of the "Expunging Resolutions" through the Senate. We have been several times, forcibly reminded by the conduct of some of them, of the writhings and twistings of an Ague and Fever worm, brushed by a stroke of the broom upon a hearth of glowing embers. And sometimes we have laughed heartily at their loud whining, which we can compare to nothing more striking than the half yelping, half crying whine of one of the smallest of the canine race, when terrified by a sudden and unexpected movement of the object towards it, at which had been fiercely barking. But we do not recollect to have drawn, at any time, a greater number of opposite conclusions, from any thing we have seen put forth upon that subject, than we did from the perusal of a most delectable article, editorial, copied from the Lexington Intelligencer, into the Gazette of 9th inst. In reference to the passage of the expunging resolutions, the writer says, "It is an outrage that must awaken every resentful and indignant feeling in the breasts of American freemen." Then we had the following—reflection—the writer is certainly mistaken in the view he has taken of the matter. It is no outrage whatever; because the people themselves commended it to be done; and they hold their Senators and Representatives, whether in Congress or in the State Legislatures amenable to them for every act in violation of their known will. The writer thus proceeds, "It is an act of national degradation—an act which tramples under foot the constitution, and prostrates the power of the whole American People at the footstool of a Usurper and Tyrant." Reflection—can the nation be degraded by an act of justice, by which she wipes away the stigma of a foul deed from off her snowy mantle? Who calls the act of a nation of intelligent freemen, performed by their public servants in obedience to their expressed will, by which they, with characteristic magnanimity, make the only reparation in their power for a wrong, inflicted without their knowledge and consent; who we dare to call an act, expressive of its strong disapprobation of injustice and wrong, an act of national degradation? The very ones who for the last twelve years have been speaking by every means in their power to defeat the will of a majority of the people of this country, and who maliciously call our venerable President, a Usurper and Tyrant. We must, we do regard those who can make such assertions, not as persons mistaken, but as those who are devoid of all regard for truth. He then goes on, "We feel that we can no longer trust for protection to written laws, and constitutions. They are in the hands of an Executive, and his base and servile minions of the Senate, as words written upon the sand, at any moment to be obliterated forever." Reflection—the writer may have felt so. We have nothing to do with his feelings. But with regard to the truth or falsity of his statements, we shall judge for ourselves. Written laws and constitutions were never held more sacred and inviolable, in the hand of any man since the world began, than in those of Andrew Jackson.

The writer continues, "We feel that the only safeguard of our right—the last barrier of liberty against the attacks of a ruthless Despot and his venal followers—has been broken down—and that no American, while he submits to the indignities and wrongs heaped upon him, has a right to call himself free, or to rank his country among the free and virtuous nations of the earth." Reflection—this is meltingly pathetic; and breathed forth in the melancholy tones of despair. After all, our judgment of the writer's motives, may have been too severe. We may have come to some wrong conclusions respecting him—perhaps he is afflicted with hypochondria—not at all improbable—persons laboring under this disease, generally entertain many strange and ridiculous notions—he must be one of that miserable class of unhappy beings. Poor fellow! he thinks "the last barrier of liberty has been broken down!" never fear—old Hickory is at the helm—no danger when he is in the fort. He next breaks forth thus, "People of America! you are betrayed!" and again, "Your liberties are lost! you are at the mercy of a Tyrant! Will you submit! Will you not rather brand them with eternal ignominy, and pursue them with your maledictions until they shall call on the mountains to hide, &c." Reflection—this cannot be the effusion of one mistaken man, nor can it be attributed to an utter disregard of truth—can this be the strange and ridiculous notions of a poor hypochondria?—no, no, they are the ravings of a maniac—yes, yes, it must be so—a decided case of lunacy—a poor maniac!—how he rants and raves!—how he froths and foams at the mouth!—how he clenches his fists and grinds his teeth!—his look is wild and haggard—he stares with a vacant unconscious gaze around, and now he pauses as one in deep thought, his features are settled and calm—but see, his countenance begins to lower, a dark frown begins to gather upon his features, the workings of his mind appear to be uneasy and troubled, his imagination disturbed and feverish, he is becoming agitated, his spirits are ruffled, his lips move with a kind of convulsive involuntary motion, the storm is gathering rapidly in his mind, suddenly he starts and cries—"People of America! you are betrayed!" Poor fellow! his imagination has been dazzled by visions of Fairies, and Traitors and Des-

pots, Usurpers and Tyrants dance before his disordered fancy.

A DEMOCRAT.

A MEETING.

Of the medical class of Transylvania University was called this morning, to take into consideration the death of Mr. JOSEPH STANTON, of Mississippi, a member of that body, who died last night. Mr. Benjamin Gause was called to the chair, and Peyton R. P. Mays appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. Fry, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions. Messrs. Fry, Buck and Knight were appointed, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted.

No occasion is better calculated to touch every string of painful sensibility, and excite in us emotions of the most bitter character, than that of paying the last tribute of respect to a departed friend. Of all the sorrows that we are here doomed to endure, none are more severe than that which is occasioned by the stroke that separates us, in appearance, forever from those to whom nature or friendship has joined our souls. The tie of true friendship is of so pure and sacred a character, as to sting the sensitive soul whenever an effort is made to sever it. Who is here so void of sympathy, as not to feel the most acute sorrow, when contemplating the misfortunes of a friend or associate; nay, even of an enemy? Who is here so callous hearted as not to weep over one on whom the hand of death has been laid, and whose bright prospects have been blasted in embryo? No one we trust!

He who placed us on earth, and lavished on us all the blessings of which we are recipients, infused into our souls a principle which prompts us to cherish and cultivate every tender feeling, and revolt at the thought of a separation from those to whom we are attached. 'Tis this principle that brings us together this day, to pay the last mark of respect to our departed and greatly lamented fellow student, Mr. JOSEPH STANTON, of Mississippi. He is gone, but is not, nor shall be forgotten! Many are left to pay the tribute of a tear to his memory, and chant a requiem over his grave. He still lives in the hearts of his associates, and there shall continue to live, until they too shall pass the rubicon that separates time from eternity. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That since it has pleased an all-wise Providence, to take from amongst us one of our fellow-students, we do deeply regret the loss, and sympathize with his bereaved friends and relatives.

Resolved, That in honor of his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and that we will join in a procession, this evening, to bear him to his grave.

Resolved, That the Editors of the several papers in Lexington, be requested to publish this preamble and resolutions; and that a copy of them be sent to the friends and relatives of the deceased.

B. J. GAUSE, Chairman.

P. R. P. MAYS, Secretary.

February 14, 1837.

MARRIED on the 9th inst by the Rev. J. E. Hannon Mr. JAMES THORN of Georgetown to Miss SUSAN daughter of Mr. McClintock near Millersburg.

DIED—O'Donoghue, at his residence in Scott County, Ky. JOHN D. WILLS, Sen., aged 70 years. Mr. W. was highly respected by his acquaintances and neighbors.

In this city, on Monday last, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John F. Zimmerman, aged 2 years 5 months and 5 days.

In this city, on Friday last, Adaliza C., infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Monks.

NEW FIRM.

In the Boot & Shoe Business.

THIS Subscribers having formed a Copartnership under the name and style of

Vanpelt & Franklin.

Will carry on the above business in all its branches at the old stand of S. B. VANPELT, on Upper St., next door to the Intelligencer Office.

They manufacture every description of fine Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Shoes, Boots, Breeches Gaiter Boots, Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

And Lasting Work of every kind, together with COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS.

They also keep constantly on hand a large supply of Eastern made SHOES, BOOTS, &c. &c. of the very best quality, which they warrant to their customers. Their assortment at present is as large as any in the city, comprising every variety of style and price—so that those who favor them with a call may be assured of being suited. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage and the custom of their friends.

S. B. VANPELT.

H. B. FRANKLIN.

Lex., Feb 11, 1837.—7-11

S. B. VANPELT respectfully requests his former customers who are in arrears, to call and settle up their accounts, as it is necessary for the old books to be closed. He hopes that none will slight this invitation.

Feb. 11, 1837.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN LEXINGTON.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered on the petition of the heirs of Edward West, dec'd, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, the property in the petition mentioned, being that formerly owned and in part occupied by Edward West, dec'd, said property lies on Mill street, between Water and high streets, and has four good substantial buildings upon it; two of them on Water street immediately opposite the head of the Rail Road, and well calculated for business houses; one on High street a large and commodious family residence.

The property will be sold in parcels convenient to be arranged.

Terms.—One fourth of the purchase money in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from the date, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention by the title until all the purchase money is paid.

—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1837.—7-11.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD on Monday the 27th February, at the late residence of Anthony Stout, dec'd, on Cane Run, near the road from Georgetown to Lexington, the personal estate of said decedent, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; House and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils &c. A YOUNG STUB HORSE, By Whip, from a Hamilton Mare, a fine animal, aged 5 years. A Two Horse wagon and gear. Also a large lot of Bacon and about two tons of old Hemp broke.

Six months credit for all sums over \$5; under that amount cash in hand. Bond and approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EVERETT O. STOUT, } Adm'r.
JOHN RYAN, }
February 13, 1837.—7-11.

JAMES MARCH.

MANUFACTURER OF

MAHOAGANY, Walnut, Cane Back, Spring Seat, Cane Seat, Fancy Windsor, Spring Seat, and Boston Rocking, and all other kinds of CHAIRS; Spring Seat and Plain Sofas; SETTEES &c. &c., and every description of CABINET FURNITURE, such as Bureaux, Side-Boards, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Lexington, 2d door above the Jail.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

His work is made of the very best materials, and made by workmen inferior to none in the Western Country.

may 21, 1836.—7-11

ANATOMY, SURGERY.

AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Dr. Samuel B. Richardson respectfully announces to the members of the medical class of Transylvania (before their dispersion), and to Students of Medicine in the Mississippi Valley, his intentions to deliver a second course of demy. Physiology in this city, during the winter of 1837. His course will comprise a period of 4 months, commencing the 1st of November, and terminating the 1st of March ensuing. Ample apartments, and means of illustration will be provided.

For the character of the proposed course, reference is very respectfully made to the gentlemen members of my present Anatomical and Surgical class.

SAMUEL B. RICHARDSON.
Lex. Feb. 14, 1837.—7-31.

NOTICE.

SHALL attend on the 14th day of March next, at 8 o'clock, a. m., with the predecessors appointed by the County Court of Fayette and the Surveyor of said county, at the beginning corner of the tract of land on which I now reside, being part of the land owned by William Kise, deceased, for the purpose of procuring and establishing the corners of said tract, and of doing such other acts as may be deemed necessary, according to law. The proceedings will adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the business is completed.

WM. KISE.
Fayette co Feb 16, 1837.—7-11

HYDROPHOBIA.

Or the Bite of Rabid Animal, cured to a Certainty.

THE subscriber has prepared a Medicine, that will cure a certainty, the bite of any rabid animal; or if any Mineral or Vegetable poison should, by mistake, be taken into the stomach, by a timely application, will prevent its fatal consequences. This Medicine has the most successful effect of being a life preserving principle, and capable of preventing any poison of the most inveterate kind of its awful effects—

Such as Prussic acid, Arsenic, Corrosive Sublimite, &c. &c.

Directions how the Medicine is to be used.—If any person, taken into the stomach, give five drops in a table spoon full of water, or weak tea—every ten minutes, until the burning sensation ceases; the same dose may be given every three or four hours after, until the effects cease.

Any person bit by a Mad Dog, if they apply 3 or 4 drops on the wound, the day that they were bit, first washing the wound like warm water, the drops are to be put on the wound three or four times a day—the wound is to be covered with a piece of old linen rag, wet in cold water; by applying the Medicine as above directed, for two or three days, the cure is effected to a certainty; if the inflammation of the Bite be some months more of less standing, and an absorption of the wound has come hard and elevated, there should be a simple drawing plaster applied to the wound to open it, and if it has not the effect to open it, the lancet should be applied; and if any corruption should be in the wound, it ought to be washed off with the lukewarm water, and a simple drawing plaster applied to it morning and evening, until the corruption is clear from the wound—then mix a tea spoon full of the Medicine with two table spoons full of water, and wash the wound morning and night, applying a small poultice on the wound of the whites of Eggs mixed in fresh hog's lard, every time; if the patient be so affected as to reject Liquids, give 6 drops of the Medicine in a table spoon full of wine and water every two hours until he is able to drink freely, and in a few days he will be reconciled to his usual habits.

This Medicine will cure the bite of the common snakes, if applied when bitten by the snake.

I put up the Medicine in ounce and half ounce phials, the price of the half ounce is \$1.50. Price of the ounce is \$3.00.

Those who may want the Medicine, can have it from the proprietor.

As for Counterfeiting the Medicine, it is out of the question; the qualities the Medicine possesses, defy counterfeiting.

J. PUICELL, M. D., and Physical Chemist, West King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

December 13, 1836.—no. 7-11.

DR. S. B. RICHARDSON.

VERY respectfully announces to the public, that he will continue the practice of his profession as heretofore, and that his office is the same as that of the late firm of J. C. and S. B. Richardson, and Hill Street. His residence is on the corner above the Shop.

Dr. S. B. Richardson would receive a few Students of Medicine, by the year or a longer period, as shop pupils, who in addition to the privileges of the office, will be entitled to the benefit of his private Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery.

Lexington, Feb 8, '37.—6-31.

BOOK & NEWSPAPER SALE.

ON the Evening of Thursday, the 23D FEBRUARY, will be sold at D. BRADY'S Auction Store, Main street, A VALUABLE STOCK OF BOOKS, and FILES 1836, of about 200 different Newspapers, published in the several States and Territories.

Lexington, Feb. 9, 1837.—6-11.

A SECOND NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of Dr. J. C. & S. B. RICHARDSON, are again very respectfully informed that their notes and accounts have been placed in the hands of Mr. A. Z. Beyer for collection, who is fully empowered to settle the same.

As an immediate closure of the business of the late firm is required, it is hoped, and expected that all indebted will without further delay, discharge their respective dues.

Lex. Feb. 7, 1837.—6-31.

New House.
MULLINS & KENNETT.
H. Having purchased of JOHN SHROCK, his STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, which is well assorted, now offer to sell goods on as fair and reasonable terms, as they can be bought in any house in this market. They are determined to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with their patronage. We solicit the old friends of the house to continue their favors, and as many new friends as we can get.
Lex Jan 25, 1837--4-tf

I have sold my stock of goods to Messrs MULLINS & KENNETT, I take great pleasure in recommending them to my friends and former customers, and solicit for my successors a continuance of their patronage.
It is imperiously necessary now for me to close as speedily as possible, the accounts on my Books. I hope all who have accounts with me will adjust them without further delay; I will have them ready for settlement at the old stand in a few days.
JOHN SHROCK.

New Concern.
HIGGINS, COCHRAN, & CO
(Successors to Collins, Timberlake & Co.)

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS of Messrs. COLLINS, TIMBERLAKE & CO., and earnestly solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage of the late firm, with an assurance that the same inducements to purchasers heretofore extended will be continued, and they pledge their best exertions to merit the favor of their old customers.
Their stock at this time is very complete from recent additional receipts of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.
TO WHOLESALE DEALERS they particularly invite an examination of their stock, as they design to sell goods as low by the piece, as they can be purchased in this market.
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
Dec 20, 1836--82-tf

NOTICE.
COLLINS, TIMBERLAKE & CO. having disposed of their entire stock of Merchandise to Messrs. HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO., respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends and former customers for their successors a continuance of the generous patronage that has been extended to them. It gives us pleasure to recommend to the public the present firm, as no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to purchasers, and no house in the market more capable of offering inducements.
Contemplating a change of residence, it becomes necessary to earnestly invite those having accounts with us to call at our old stand and settle them, as a speedy adjustment will give facility to our movements.
COLLINS, TIMBERLAKE & CO.
Dec 20, 1836--82-2mos

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The subscribers having associated themselves under the style of

S. & J. D. SWIFT.
FOR the purpose of carrying a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public generally which they have so liberally experienced previous to forming their present partnership. They will keep on hand a general and well selected assortment of articles in their line and will be enabled to offer as good bargains as can be had in this city.
STEPHEN SWIFT.
JOSEPH D. SWIFT.
Cheapside, Lex. Dec. 20th, 1836--82-2m
S. & J. D. SWIFT request those indebted to them by note or account, whilst they were engaged in business separately, to settle and pay off at an early day. Their accounts are numerous and drawn off ready for settlement.

Assessors!-----Licenses!!
THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the city of Lexington will proceed Thursday, February 2, 1837, to elect an Assessor and Assistant Assessor for the present year.
Applications for

LICENSES
For Taverns, Coffee Houses, &c. must be made at the same time: and

LICENSES
For Gigs, Hacks, Carriages and Wagons can be had upon application to me, at the Circuit Court Clerks Office.
H. I. BODLEY, City Clerk.
Jan 25, 1836--4-tf

MARY PARKER.
Jan 16, 1837--4-tf

TO BE REVERSED
A GOOD FARM

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Mr. Carthy and myself, was dissolved on the 5th inst. by mutual consent. I have sold my interest to Mr. Nathl. L. Turner, who in conjunction with Mr. Carthy, will continue the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, at my old stand on Main street. I avail myself of this opportunity to tender my sincere thanks to my patrons for their liberal encouragement, and recommend to them, my friends Messrs Carthy and Turner, who I have no hesitation in saying, will spare no exertions to give them satisfaction.
JOHN MCCAULEY.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership, under the style of **CARTHY and TURNER**, for the purpose of doing a

Wholesale Grocery, Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.
At the old stand of McCauley & Carthy, on Main street. They are receiving in addition to their old stock, a large supply of NEW GROCERIES; and intend to keep their assortment always complete by importations from the East and South. They are prepared to make liberal advances of all consignments to them.
JOHN CARTHY.
NATHL L. TURNER.
Lex Jan 24, 1837--4-tf

STOLEN
FROM the Pasture of the subscribers in Lex., on Thursday last, a BLACK HORSE, fourteen hands high, a redling, white on the shoulders, from the use of the collar, and blind in one eye.
Any person who will deliver said horse to the subscribers in Lexington, shall receive \$10 for their trouble.
DRAKE & THOMPSON.
CAUTION--A second attempt to steal our horses was made on Tuesday night, which induces us to believe, that a gang of horse thieves is now in Lexington, against which the public should be on their guard.
DRAKE & THOMPSON.
Lex Jan 24, 1837--4-tf

JABEZ BEACH.
AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.
Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836--55-tf

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, who on constant employment will be given. Also--2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can work well recommended. B. & H.
Lex Sep 7--53-tf

NOTICE.
CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which rendered expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with Ingerson & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river--The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.
Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.
JAMES COOK.
April 23--18--f--Dayton Dm Herald.

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.
THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops;
Dressing Bureaus do do
Tables do do
Centre do do
Pier do do
Enclosed Bason Stands do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, and Sideboard Tables;
Extension, Hall and Dining Chairs;
Mahogany Chairs;
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.
They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.
An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.
VENEERS for sale.
Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-fronted Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PIANOS--Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or rent.

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK,
Main st. 2d door above the Library.
Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836--74-tf

40,000 KENTUCKY SEGAIRS, made of sound old Tobacco, and manufactured in the best style, for sale by
D. BRADFORD.
Main st. Lex Dec 8, 1836--78-tf

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington, January 11, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of \$5 on each Share of the Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on the 15th day of May next; and delinquent Stockholders are notified, that if the Instalments previously required, be not paid, with the interest due thereon, by the 15th day of May next, that then the Directors will proceed to forfeit such Stock as directed in the 24th Section of the Charter of the Bank--and that hereafter no Dividend of the profits of this Bank will be paid to any Stockholder, who may be in arrears for Instalments.

JNO TILFORD, Pres't.
3-td

Green Hill Seminary.
THIS School will be continued the ensuing year. The School term will commence the first Monday in February, and terminate the 15th day of December, allowing a recess of one month. In this institution will be taught all the branches of a Polite, Refined, and Elegant Education, including Music and the French Language. The plan of instruction is original, and is, in many respects, different from that pursued in other schools in this country. Much attention will be given to the strengthening and expanding the mind, and a more important than any other, and one that is nearly entirely neglected, even in the highest schools. It will be attempted to teach the students how to use whatever they may learn to advantage in conversation and the intercourse of society. No student will be received for a less time than the whole school term; and no reduction will be made for absence, except in case of long continued sickness.

TERMS.--\$150 for Board and Tuition, with moderate extra charges for the French Language and Music. A deduction of \$10 will be made where students furnish their own Beds and Bedding. Books and Stationary furnished at the Institution, at the Lexington prices.
Apply at the store of B. W. & H. B. TODD, Lexington, or at the School, 12 miles east of Lexington.
H. B. TODD.

REFER TO
Jacob Hughes, Esq., William P. Holloway, Gilson Berryman, Patton Harrison, Maj. Neal McCann, Captain John Keiser, Thos. Blackwell, Esq., Wm. Brounagh, Esq., Patterson Bain, William Dishman.
Green Hill School, Fayette Co.,
Nov 22, 1836--74-3m

TEACHER WANTED.
A GOOD Teacher is wanted, in a School on Town Fork, 5 miles from Lexington. None need apply except he is fully competent, and comes well recommended.
Apply to J W HENDERSON and NATHAN PAINE Esq.
Lex Jan 31, 1837--5-4t

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR HEMP.
THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for GOOD CLEAN HEMP or BRAKE TOW, delivered at his Warehouse in Lexington, or at his Factory.
J. MCCAULEY.
Dec 29, 1836--83-tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company
Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.
CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!

THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Carriages against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

THIS COMPANY will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

THOMAS SMITH, President.
JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON, WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.
Lex Sep 23, 1836--58-tf

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Woodford County Circuit, Sd.
September Term, 1836.

Fielding Davis, Guardian, &c., complainants, against **Joseph Eaton's heirs, defendants.**
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and filed his petition herein, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Amanda M. Buckingham, Dis Paine, Emily Eaton, and David Eaton, are not residents of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to appear and answer the complainant's bill according to law and the rules of this court--It is therefore ordered that unless the said non resident defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of the next March term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively. A copy.

Att. RIDGELY GREATHOUSE, c w c c
Sept 10--79-2m

Midwifery.
MRS. FISCHER, (late Mrs. Herring,) has the satisfaction of announcing to her friends and the public, that her health, which compelled her to suspend it, is again restored, and she has resumed the practice of her profession. To her acquaintance, she hopes her former practice will be a sufficient recommendation. To others, she will only say, that with the most perfect scientific and practical knowledge of her profession, she never should have had the temerity, to offer her services to the Ladies of Lexington, unless entitled to their respect and support by an unblemished moral character.

Her practice will be limited to the city and its immediate vicinity. Her residence is on Lime-stone street, a little above Brennan's Hotel.
Lex Nov 12, 1836--72-3m

J. T. FRAZER.
THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has taken the well known stand formerly occupied by E. W. CRAIG, as a Dry Goods stand, and recently by Messrs. ELLY & CHINN, where he has just received, and is now opening,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods
of the latest styles and fashions, selected with care by himself from the best stocks in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. They consist in part of the following articles:

Rich figured SATINS, and SILK &c. the latest style;
French, English and German MERINOES;
Damas and Plaid; do
French and English Bombazines; do
do CEREILLAS;
Calicoes, Gingham, and MUSLINS;
Plaid, Striped & Damask do
Figured and Plain Swiss do
do do Jackonet do
Mull do do do
Bishop Lawns do
Furniture Prints and Muslins;
Hosiery of every description;
Gloves do do do
Fine Outer, Seal and Hair CAPS;
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gentlemen's do do
Flannels, Jeans, Linseys;
BROGANS, from small boys to No. 14;
Furniture, Plaid and Striped;
UMBRELLAS of every description.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,
Of all Colors, Styles, and Qualities;
All of which will be sold low for CASH.

J. T. FRAZER.
P. S. Merchants from the neighboring towns are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he feels assured that he can sell on a little better terms than they have heretofore bought on.

N. B. J. T. F. has also a large quantity of CHAMPAGNE WINE, and the best TEA, which he offers to customers at low rates,
Lexington, Oct. 10, 1836--64-tf

FOR RENT.
THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on Water street, opposite the Rail-Road Office, the same lately occupied by William Wilgus deceased.
Nov. 7--63-tf

STRAYED.
FROM Lexington, two or three weeks since, a RED COW, with a white streak on her back, and some white on her legs and belly; with a heifer calf, marked similar to the cow. The calf had a leather collar on its neck with a buckle. Whoever will deliver the said cow and calf to the owner, in Lexington, or give such information as to enable him to obtain her, shall be liberally rewarded.
JABEZ BEACH.
Lex. Nov. 7, 1836--70-tf

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Montgomery County Sd. Taken up by Highland Garrett, at his plantation in Montgomery county, on the 22d October, 1836, a SORREL MARE, about five years old last spring, about 14 and a half hands high, shod all round, small star in the forehead, and several saddle marks; appraised at \$35 by Josiah Davis and W. P. Smith, before me, a Justice of the Peace for Montgomery county.
I. V. MILLSAUGH.
A copy att. JAMES HARROD, c w c c
Nov 1836--3-3t

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
LEXINGTON & OHIO RAIL ROAD CO.
January 1, 1837.

ORDERED, that a dividend of four per cent. be, and the same is hereby declared on the capital paid in, payable on and after the first Monday in February next, to the legal Stockholders or their representatives.

A O NEWTON, Treas'r.

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dixon's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Poyatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony--it consists of a mixture of prairie and timber land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions being fully complied, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.
Lex Aug 27, 1835--35-tf

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, where the subscriber has just returned, and selected with the greatest care. His assortment consists, in part, of

Champagne, Port, Madeira, and WINE.

And the very best quality of COGNAC and CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent PORTWINE, and a quantity of superior CHEESE, all of which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutchfield & Tilford's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.
Lexington, June 17--32-tf

JOHN STRATFORD GOINS.
WHO has been so long known in Lexington, as a Barber, takes pleasure in notifying the citizens of Lexington, and the numerous company who visit the city, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by G. W. Tucker, nearly opposite Mr. Brennan's Hotel, where every attention shall be paid to those who may please to call on him, either to smooth their chins, throw their locks in the most fashionable style, or to render to them the health and comfort of warm or cold Baths, for which the premises are so eminently calculated.

He will be always found on his post, and every exertion used to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him.
Lexington, Oct 17, 1836--63-tf

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY.
Lexington, January 2, 1837.

ORDERED, that a Dividend be declared of five per cent. for the last six months on the Capital Stock, paid in on the 1st July last, and the same rate on the Instalment paid in on the 15th November to the 1st instant, to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst.

J. TILFORD, President.
1-tf

Elisha Dickerson, &c. vs. Thomas E. Hickman, &c.
CLARKE CIRCUIT, September Term, 1836
Elisha Dickerson, &c. Complainants against Thomas E. Hickman, &c. Defendants in Chancery.

The defendants James Willis and Constance his wife and Walter G. Mobley, not having entered their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Complainants by their Counsel, it is ordered, unless the said defendants, James Willis and Constance, his wife and Walter G. Mobley, shall enter their appearance and file their answer or plea herein, on or before the first day of the next March Term of this court, the bill of the complainants will be taken for confessed against them and the matters therein decreed as true:--And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper printed in this State, for two months successively.

A copy att. **SAM. M. TAYLOR, c c c c**
Nov 20, 1836--73-3w

For Sale.
THE subscriber offers for Sale on accommodation terms, the beautiful

FAMILY RESIDENCE,
Now occupied by himself, in the south end of Nicholasville. The property contains four acres, with a spacious Brick Building containing nine rooms, a Barn, Stable, Meat house and all other desirable appurtenances, a first rate Fruit Garden, with a variety of fruit trees and shrubbery, a good Well within a few feet of the kitchen door.

To a person of family, wishing to educate his children, or carry on business in Nicholasville, its conveniences cannot be surpassed; as it is within a few hundred yards of both a Male and Female Seminary. A further description is presumed unnecessary, as it is supposed, that those desirous of purchasing, will call and view the premises. A bargain can be had by immediate application.

JOHN L. PRICE.
Nicholasville, Jan 23, 1837--5-3t

FOR RENT.
The late residence of Geo. Hay, dec'd.

It is situated at the lower end of Main street, and consists of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, KITCHEN, &c. &c. to which is attached a Garden, of about two acres; containing a variety of Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mrs HAY, on the premises, or to Dr W C CLARK. Possession can be given immediately.

N B There will be offered for Sale on the above described premises, a variety of

House & Kitchen Furniture, Shoes, Shoemakers' Tools, Leather,
And other articles. Sale to take place on Saturday the 18th day of February, 1837.
Lex Feb 2, 1837--5-3t

THE TURF HORSE COLUMBUS.
(BY OSCAR.)

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Fayette and the adjoining counties, for past favors and patronage, the proprietor of Columbus will offer them his services again this season, at Mr. Wm W Graves', adjoining the grounds of the Association Race Course Lexington. It is now confidently presumed, that the performance of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland, Houston, Butler, Romulus, Jasper, Remus and others, that we hope to hear from, have placed his claims to distinction entirely beyond dispute. All particulars will be made known in due time.

M THOMPSON.
Jan 26, 1837--5-3t

WHOLESALE and RETAIL HAT MANUFACTORY.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.--The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, HIRAM SHAW, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW.
Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.
Lex. June 6, 1836--36-tf
N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.
N. S.

SOLD OUT!

HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER
HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

To Messrs HUNTER, HALE & HARPER, to whom they respectfully and confidently recommend their former friends, and customers, believing that no house in Lexington will offer greater inducements, or be more deserving of the patronage of their friends.

Having dissolved their partnership (except so far as may be necessary to close the concern), it is very important to them that the business should be wound up as soon as possible, and they therefore earnestly request those indebted to call and close their accounts. The notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas C. Newcomb, who will at all times be found at the old stand, to whom or to either of the subscribers, payment can be made. All claims against the concern will be paid by either of us.

HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER.
Lexington, Dec 24, 1836--83-2m

HUNTER, HALE & HARPER.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public, that they have purchased the STOCK OF

Merchandise,
OF HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER, and intend continuing the

DRY GOODS BUSINESS
IN THE SAME HOUSE.

THE STOCK OF GOODS IS
New and Desirable,

AND they will offer them to purchasers upon as fair terms as they can be had in the West. To the friends and customers of the late firm, they would say, that they shall be accommodated upon the same terms as heretofore, and we solicit from them a continuance of their patronage so liberally bestowed upon their predecessors.

J. J. HUNTER, G. B. HALE, T. F. HARPER.
Just received, a handsome assortment fine Figured Repps, Satins and Silks.
H. H. & H.
Lexington, Dec 24, 1836--83-2m

NEW YEAR.
As it often happens, that men in business wish to open new sets of Books about the first of January, such are informed, that D. BRADFORD has at his Auction and Commission Store, Main street, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 square DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS. Also, a few half and quarter boxes prime SPANISH SEGARS, which can be had cheap, if applied for immediately.

SAM. OLDHAM, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers, and the public generally, for past favors, and hopes by his moderate charges, and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of their favors. His Fancy Store is still at the old well known stand, on Main street, just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington Library, where he will be happy to see and wait on his visitors, in his usual style. He feels satisfied that he is prepared to execute his business with neatness and despatch, as he has FOUR HANDS that he can depend upon as Shavers and Hair Cutters. He also wishes to call attention to his assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES.
Consisting in part, as follows: Redding and Fine Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Oils of every description; Bear's Oil and Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the restoration of the hair, all kinds of Drops, of the best quality, for the use of the Ladies; the best quality of Gentlemen's Shaving Soap; Ladies' Pincushions, Ivory and Common Snuff Boxes; a fine and large assortment of Gentlemen's Stocks, Shirt Collars and Bosoms; the finest kind of Buckskin Gloves; Common do. the best quality of Cologne and Florida Water; Razors and Razor Straps; Suspenders of all kinds Chess Men and Dominoes; Curling Tongs; Clothes and Hat Brushes; the best quality of Travelling Razor Cases, with Razors in them, Top Pieces, Wigs, Curls and Braids, all of different colors, to suit purchasers; Wax and Alabaster Dolls; Cravats; and a large assortment of TOYS, &c. &c.

His BATH HOUSE is in good repair for Winter Bathing.
Lex. Oct. 17, 1836--63-3m

FOR SALE.
THE well known three story BRICK HOUSE on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Isles and Wright, as a Dry Goods Store. This extensive property, 30 feet front, running back to Water street opposite the Earl End Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the premises.
LUCY D. GATEWOOD.
Lexington, May 19, 1836--22-tf

AN ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance concerning the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the city of Lexington, that hereafter the salaries of the Assessor and Assistant Assessor shall be One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each.

The foregoing ordinance was regularly passed by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of Lexington on the 23d January, 1837.

JAS G MCKINNEY, Mayor
Attest--**H I BODLEY, City Clerk**

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale.

I WISH to sell a HOUSE and LOT, of five and three fourth acres, lying on the Mayville Turnpike, just without the limits of the city of Lexington. The buildings are, a good roomy Dwelling House, of brick and frame, with eight rooms, good Kitchen; Negro-house; capacious Stables, sufficient for 80 horses; two wells of excellent water; fine Garden, with plank fence, &c. Any person wishing to purchase, can examine the premises and know the terms by application to

CLEMENT SMITH.
Lex Jan 15, 1837--3-tf

REMOVAL.
CABINET MAKING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his CABINET SHOP, and Dwelling House to the street formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, at the corner of Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS
made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835--2-tf

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

THE undersigned have now opened a large and splendid stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,
Which they will offer at as low prices as they can be had for in the Western Country--for Cash or country produce, such as is usually taken in exchange for Goods. As our stock is large and complete, we deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. We invite our friends and customers to call and examine for themselves.

OREAR & BERKLEY.
Lexington, Nov. 7--69-tf

THOS. C. OREAR
WOULD return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and having taken into partnership Mr. W. S. BERKLEY, the business will in future be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of

OREAR & BERKLEY.
And they hope by strict attention to business to give entire satisfaction.

Those persons indebted to me personally, are earnestly requested to settle the same by payment or note, as it is very important to close the old concern.
THOS. C. OREAR
Lexington, Nov. 7--69-tf

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
AND
TURF REGISTER,
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. **W. T. PORTER, Editor.**
J. W. TRUMBULL,